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growing recognition of the important part the Classics must play in bringing about a plan of studies which will furnish a real education. This recognition comes from practical men in business and professional and public life. If we can clarify our methods and adapt our teaching to the new situation we have everything good ahead of us. All old studies need to be restudied at periodic intervals in order to revise and perfect their methods of teaching. This duty is upon us now. If we can meet it with clear intelligence, we may look for a vigorous new era in American classical education. If we fail, our cause will be seriously injured.

6. We need a comprehensive study of the classical situation throughout the land with a view to ascertaining all the pertinent facts and of indicating the most promising methods of improvement. We need to know what has been done, what ought to be done and what can be done. In this way alone will the truth about our classical teaching and its results be generally known and the way be cleared for improving the quality of classical education all over the land.

We have not the means to conduct so large an inquiry. In this situation it would be well to state to the General Education Board that the American Classical League stands ready to conduct such an investigation and to ask of the General Education Board whether it will be willing to defray the expense. I beg to recommend that action be taken on this matter at the present meeting.

7. The successful establishment of the six-year Classical High School of Cincinnati is the most notable advance in High School education during the last decade. It has been widely and favorably noticed. It provides a High School of a new and a finer type and gives a powerful impulse to the growing movement for putting our entire Secondary education on a six-year basis. It is also a challenge to all loosely organized Secondary education. As its beneficent results accumulate, year after year, there can be little doubt that the conviction that there is no good education without continuous intellectual training will be greatly strengthened.

8. The improvement of our teaching methods is now our urgent task. This is the best way both to answer objections and to strengthen our cause. Self-criticism is a necessary condition of progress. It is gratifying at the present time to notice the many helps to better teaching which are now appearing, such as improved textbooks, studies in the relation of Latin to English, illustrative charts, freer use of oral Latin, Latin songs and Latin plays. There is also an extensive demand for simple phrase books in both Greek and Latin. They would be a very useful auxiliary and would do much to familiarize students early with oral use of the language, and would thus remove the additional dread we see in many pupils. These newer helps, large and small, will be welcomed. If we conduct a national investigation, they will make one of many topics to consider.

I firmly believe the future of Latin and Greek in American education depends finally on the Schools, not on the Colleges. If we can begin earlier, adapting our methods wisely to earlier years, making Latin and Greek natural to young boys and girls, and continuing Latin through a six-year School course, we shall be able to produce students so well trained that their English, modern languages, and all other studies will show the benefit, the College will receive fewer illiterate students, and American education will be immensely improved.

9. I was authorized to select a Secretary-Treasurer for the year and to meet necessary expenses. I was unable to secure a Secretary-Treasurer who would give the needed time to the work. So I have gone ahead with such temporary help as could be secured. I sub-

mit a statement of our receipts and expenses at the end of this Report. Special thanks are due to Professor Arthur Howes, of the Central High School, Philadelphia, for his timely help in raising by subscription the sum of \$1,000 in Philadelphia, thus enabling us to meet the expenses of this meeting without depleting our existing balance.

ANDREW F. WEST, *President*'.

The Financial Statement, August 1, 1919—June 19, 1920, submitted by the President as Acting Secretary-Treasurer, was as follows:

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>
From contributions \$1,687.00	For Office Expenses \$553.97
From sale of Publications 223.82	For postage 82.64
From dues 347.25	For publications 258.91
	For printing \$516.50
	For advertising 113.00
	For running expenses local committee, Cincinnati meeting 250.00
	\$1,775.02
Balance	\$483.05
Cash in bank, August 1, 1919	\$1,675.31
Cash in bank, June 19, 1920	\$2,158.36
	C. K.

REVIEWS

The Foundations of Classic Architecture. By Herbert Langford Warren, A.M., Late Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of Harvard University. Illustrated from Documents and Original Drawings. New York: The Macmillan Company (1919). Pp. vxi + 357; 119 Illustrations. \$6.00.

The death in 1917 of Herbert Langford Warren was a serious loss not only to the profession which he adorned and to the institution which he had served with exemplary devotion and distinguished success, but also to the interests of liberal, and especially of classical, culture. His own artistic and cultural sympathies were so broad, his appreciation of the essential beauty and enduring value of the bequest of antiquity to the modern world so enthusiastic and his understanding of it so penetrating, that his death in the full tide of his activity as a teacher and a writer was a real calamity. Born in England in 1857, the son of an American father and an English mother, educated in the Schools of England, Germany, and America, he laid broad and deep the foundations on which he built his own career, in which he united the active practice of his profession with the performance of his duties as a teacher of architecture. His literary output was modest in amount; his gift as a writer of choice English developed comparatively late; but what his literary product lacked in quantity it more than made up in quality. His book, *The Foundations of Classical Architecture*, published from a manuscript left nearly complete at his death, is the most serious and discriminating contribution made in recent years

towards an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the origin, development, and character of that ancient architecture which we call classic. It was intended to be the first volume of a projected series covering the whole field of historic architecture, and its quality deepens the general regret that its author was not spared to complete the project.

The Foundations of Classic Architecture was written primarily, no doubt, for students of architecture, but its appeal must certainly extend far beyond the ranks of students in the Schools and the Colleges. Its thorough scholarship, embodying the results of the latest investigations, and the way in which it relates the developments of the ancient architectures to their historic environment and to all the movements of ancient culture give it interest and value for all who are in any way concerned with the Classics. It is written in an engaging and unaffected literary style, clear and straightforward, free from unnecessary technicalities, and is delightful reading.

The book takes up in its five chapters the architectures of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Aegean, and Greece. Rather more than half the volume is devoted to the last chapter (141-349), which discusses The Temple (145-148), Greek Mouldings (149-156), The Doric Order (157-175), Origin of the Doric Style (175-197), Periods of the Doric Style (197-201), The Doric Temple of the Archaic Period (202-329), The Doric Temples of the Period of Full Development (229-270), The Ionic Style and the Ionic Order (270-296), and The Culmination in Attica (296-349). The closing portions of the last section are from the pen of Professor Fiske Kimball, of the University of Virginia, based upon notes left by Professor Warren.

The first four chapters—Egypt (1-70), Mesopotamia (71-97), Persia (99-113), The Aegean (114-140)—form as it were the stylobate of four steps leading to the superb superstructure of Greek architecture. Throughout these chapters the author has linked his lucid discussions of the architecture on the one hand to the history of the land and the people and on the other to the art of Greece, tracing the evolution of those elements in the older art which were to flower into new beauty in the Greek. He thus establishes a continuity of interest which adds materially to the readableness as well as to the value of the book. The structural significance or origin of every feature is made clear, and the architecture of each period is shown to be the reasoned product of practical sense and artistic taste, working upon definite problems under the particular conditions of life, religion, society, and environment of the land, the people, and the time to which it belongs.

The superstructure is worthy of the foundation. I know of no clearer or more suggestive presentation of Greek architecture, either as a whole or in detail. The enthusiastic admiration it displays is everywhere held within the limits of a discriminating taste; it is wholly free from bombast and extravagance. The scholarship is thorough and up to date and without parade of

erudition. Particularly noteworthy is the author's treatment of controversial theories, especially those relating to the Doric order. He discusses them dispassionately, stating the arguments *pro* and *con* with fairness, and presenting his own conclusions with clearness and force, and with commendable freedom from the acrimony and sarcasm which sometimes vitiate such controversies.

Limits of space prevent the presentation here of these interesting discussions. I can only say that Professor Warren rejects equally the Beni-Hassan proto-Doric theory of the origin of the Doric column, recently championed by Breasted, and Dörpfeld's derivation from the Mycenaean wooden column. He believes the Doric column to have been from the first a stone column. He likewise rejects all the ligneous theories of the origin of the triglyph and the cornice, for reasons which do not seem to me quite convincing. The triglyphs he believes to have been from the first stone blocks or little piers set on the epistyle to receive the principals of the roof-frame, a conclusion which I believe can by no means be accepted as final, since it leaves too many of the factors of the problem unexplained.

The important subject of what Professor Goodyear calls optical refinements is nowhere treated as a general question. A few of the curves and varied spacings are briefly referred to in the descriptions of temples at Paestum, Segesta, and Aegina, and those of the Parthenon at somewhat greater length; the subject deserved an ampler treatment. Possibly the author's death may have left unwritten some further discussion of this topic.

The illustrations, both in line and half-tone, are well chosen to illustrate the text rather than for mere pictorial embellishment. The book is beautifully printed on heavy plate paper, the only objection to which is that the weight and the cost of the volume may restrict its availability for many young students who ought to have it, and for whom it would make not merely ancient architecture but all architecture a vital and absorbing object of study. Professor Warren's friends could ask for him no finer monument than this last work of his mind and pen.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

A. D. F. HAMLIN.

Roman Emperor Worship. By Lewis Mathew Sweet. Boston: Richard G. Badger: The Gorham Press (1919). Pp. 153.

Professor Sweet limits himself to two main problems: he seeks to show the degree to which the system of imperial deification was an outgrowth of previous tendencies among the non-Roman peoples of antiquity and the Romans themselves, and to prove the absorption and subordination of other pagan cults to the imperial cult, to the extent that it became "the one characteristic and universal expression of ancient paganism".

The author begins with a brief discussion of the diffusion of the cult of the ruler in Babylonia, Persia, China,